

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1238.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

\* All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feb. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys  
WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

May, 1809.

## NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACBEAN will PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

Lexington, 23d May, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

May 16th, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stort.

May 16th, 1809.

## COW POCK INNOCULATION.

DOCTOR JO. BOSWELL has procured some Genuine Cow Pock Matter, and will Innoculate all that may call on him.

June 12th, 1809.

## COW POX.

DR. E. WARFIELD is happy in being able to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he has now the Genuine Cow Pox Matter, taken from the arms of those inoculated here; and will inoculate at his own house, from them that have it in its proper state, or at the houses of any of those who may desire it, in town or country.

June 10th, 1809.

## CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb. 1809.

## To be Sold or Rented.

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

80 E. Sherp.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals, delivered at this place—Apply to Cutberr Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

## Hart, Barton & Hart,

WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

March 13th, 1809.

Lexington, June 12th, 1809.

real lime.

Wanted to set out for Philadelphia and New-York, a dozen boxes the tenth of July, so as to get home to make pay.

## J. S. D. Macconnell

Garrison and Mills, HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of MERCANDIZE, which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

## I WANT to employ a Miller who

understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.

Feb. 16, 1809.

## Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accomodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

## Generous Wages

WILL be given, & every necessary instruction to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended, good wages, industry, integrity and sobriety. Wanted, also, two or three BOYS, as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

John Jones,

Water-street, Lexington.

111, assignees of John Jordan, am hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, either upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macconnell is authorised to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

## A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last, one or two joints have been taken off the tail, as it is brand on the near shoulder br. but the br. may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule at that distance. Any person who will send it home or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust Grove, near Lexington,

April 22d, 1809.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

Stolen

ON the night of the 12th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollect—ample compensation will be made those who will bring him in to

James B. January.

June 13th, 1809.

## To Rent

A HOUSE and LOT on Main Street, three doors below the corner of Main Cross Street; there is on the premises, besides the dwelling house and shop, a brick kitchen two stories high, a brick smoke house, two brick stables, sufficiently large for ten horses, a good garden and a well of water in the yard. Possession may be had by the fifteenth of August—For terms apply to

Wm. Huston.

Lexington July 8th, 1809.

3t.

Charles Biddle, jun.

No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia; HAS FOR SALE  
16 SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES

## OF CALICOES & CHINTZES,

besides a very large and handsome assortment of British and India GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

## A Pasture for Cattle,

on the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Maenit's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.

April 18, 1809.

## Lexington, May 1809.

PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 1809.

## MACCONN, TILFORD, & CO.

HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following VALUABLE BOOKS.

PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

## Cutberr Banks

## 29 The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above stile. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort for the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and—short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

## Cutberr Banks

Lexington, Jan 1st, 1809.

## Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.

THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cullen's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of those machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it.

One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A farther account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

## Maddox Fisher,

Joseph Boswell,

David Sutton,

John Fisher,

Gro. Laws.

Lexington, April 2d, 1809.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barn,

Wm. W. Worsley,

C. Coyle,

Bushrod Boswell,

R. R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1809.

## GENTLEMEN

who have availed themselves of becoming subscribers to my late publication, are earnestly requested once more to call for their books; or, at least, to pay the amount of their subscription; or I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of making known to the public the names of those who have neglected the many invitations.

Who is the man that will forfeit his honour for 75 cents, and make my life all a sacrifice. The books can be had at my house, or at Mr. Bradford's printing office, and at the different towns in the state

John R. Shaw Lexington.

## WAN (F)

TWO or three APPRENTICES to the Black business, who can come well recommended.

John Eads.

Lexington, 3d July, 1809.

## Olymian Springs.

EVERY necessary arrangement being made, and the subscriber removed with his family; Visiting

his first of watering places, are assured, even, attention and regard shall be had to the convenience of his company. The Warm and Cold Baths are in good order; close comfortable cabins for rent, to those who are unwilling or unable to board with him. Excellent Pasturage and Grain separately for horses, not preferred at livery.

Cutb. Banks.

July 1, 1809.

N. B. Saddle and Gigg Horses for sale at the stable of the Kentucky Hotel.

## To Sportsmen.

THE Lexington Jockey Club Races will commence on Thursday the 12th day of October next, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

The first day's purse will be \$300, the heats 4 miles.

The second day's purse will be \$150, the heats 3 miles.

The third day's purse will be the entrance money of the preceding days, the heats 2 miles.

The horses are to start precisely at 12 o'clock, and to carry weights as follows.

Aged Horses, - - - - - 126 lbs.

6 years old, - - - - - 122

5 years old, - - - - - 114

4 years old, - - - - - 100

3 years old, - - - - - 86

The horses must be entered by name, with the secretary of the Club before 9 o'clock of the evening preceding the day for which they are entered, or double at the polls. The riders are to be dressed in silk or satin jackets, and wear caps.

John L. Martin, Sec.

Lexington July 11, 1809.

## Boats for Sale.

THE Subscriber, owing to a contract he

had with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday,

will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course

### AN ACT

To amend & continue in force certain parts of the act, entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, seventeenth and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress: Provided, That nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit any trade or commercial intercourse which has been, or may be permitted in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section of the said act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts repealed, or mentioned or intended to be repealed by the said act to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, shall be and remain repealed notwithstanding any part of the same act which has been or may hereafter be revoked or annulled, or which may expire by its own limitation: Provided, that all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred, or shall hereafter be incurred on account of any infraction of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, or of the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States" or of any of the provisions of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall, after the expiration of any of the said acts or of any provision thereof, be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts and every provision thereof had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no ship or vessel, except such as may be chartered or employed for the public service by the president of the United States, shall be permitted to depart for any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has not been or may not be permitted by virtue of this act, or of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes. And no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has been or may be thus permitted, except such as may be chartered or employed as aforesaid, shall be allowed to depart, unless the owner or owners, consignees or factors of such ship or vessel shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any port or place with which commercial intercourse is not thus permitted, nor be directly or indirectly engaged, during the voyage, in any trade with such port or place. And if any ship or vessel, that comes, contrary to the provisions of this section, depart from any port of the United States, with or clearance, or without having given bond in the manner above mentioned, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall incurce severally forfeit and pay sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo put on board the same: Provided always, That the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall extend to the prohibitions imposed by this section; which prohibitions shall cease to operate in the manner and under the limitations prescribed by the eleventh section aforesaid, in relation to any nation with which commercial intercourse may hereafter be permitted, in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, shall, during the continuance and after the expiration thereof be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted or mitigated in the manner prescribed by the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, and the acts herein referred to.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the vessels which may have arrived at any port or place within the United States from Great Britain, her colonies or dependencies, between the twentieth day of May and the eleventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and nine, shall be exempted from all the forfeitures and penalties incurred in consequence of any violation of any of the provisions of the said act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the house of Representatives.

ANDREW GREGG,  
President of the Senate pro-tem.

June 28, 1809.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

### CATO, No. II.

To the People of Kentucky.  
In my first number, I promised to demonstrate to you, from the experience of your own government, that keeping down the taxes and giving low salaries, was not a saving to the state. I know I have hazarded a bold assertion, in doing thus; but I will proceed to substantiate the ground which I have taken.

Let me not be misunderstood, when I complain of low taxes and low salaries: I

am not an advocate for high ones. There is a medium in all things: either extreme is judicious and injurious.

We should always consider the end which is in view, and proportion the means to the ends. Offices are created for the purpose of the state. Taxes and salaries are the means used to attain that end. If they are either too high or too low, they have a tendency indirectly to defeat the proposed object. I would use that kind of economy in the affairs of state, that I would use in private life, and as the head of a family.

What would you think of a man in private life, who had it in contemplation to build a mill or other useful machinery, and should fix his price for the work beforehand, at less than what an approved workman of candour and reputation would undertake it for? He would, of course, have to employ workmen whose want of talents had not given them a sufficiency of profitable business; or perhaps some young man who had not yet got into employment. The latter of those two would sometimes turn out well---sometimes ill; the other would certainly not do work of the best kind. From such a contract as this; from such workmen, what would you expect? That the owner when he set his mill to work would find a little amendment to make here; some alterations necessary there; some old pieces to be taken out, and new ones to put in; so that by patching & repairing he would at the end of two years, have paid more than would have been sufficient in the first instance to have insured good work. Add to this the time lost in making alterations has prevented his mill from doing half as much work as the might have done.

The mismanagement of this man would not excite your pity: you would laugh at his folly.

If this case is not sufficiently obvious, let me give one familiar to the humble walks of life. You have seen men distilling whiskey, who, instead of employing an experienced distiller, who would ask pretty high wages, would take some fellow whom he could employ for from eight dollars to twelve dollars per month. With the latter he goes to work. Sometimes he will suit well; sometimes he has but a poor run, at another a whole maturing of beer fours---and at the end of the season, he has not made, by a fourth, as much whiskey as he might. He then learns, by experience, his stiller did not understand his business. He may console himself, that he has saved perhaps five dollars a month in the wages of his stiller---a sum rate one would have charged that much or more. Poor consolation indeed! he has saved his five dollars, and lost hundreds! But he lets out to save five dollars a month; he need not the consequences.

If such policy as this would be called folly in an individual, can it be deemed wise because the representatives of a state pursue it? Common sense forbids it.

That our R. te has pursued, and is pursuing this policy, I will proceed to show. In doing this, I must necessarily have a reference to offices and to officers. My intention is, not to approach the sensibilities of any man, and in the examples which I shall select, they shall be from the important offices of state, because they are generally known; and if I be incorrect in any respect, I shall the more easily be detected.

To elucidate the position I have here taken, that your representatives by saving small sums in salaries, have cost you large ones, I will, in the first instance, refer to your Penitentiary institution; not because here has been the greatest loss, but because the journal of the last legislature furnish me with data for calculations, obvious to the meanest capacity.

When this important change in our criminal law took place, and offenders for most crimes, were to be punished by confinement to hard labour, it was certainly an experiment---And it was not to be expected, that every branch of the proposed system was to be perfect at first. But it would seem to me, that it would at once have occurred to every reflecting mind, that as a variety of mechanical trades were to be carried on, and raw and unruly hands taught to labour, that it would have required the talents of the best mechanical kind in the state, to superintend them: I mean practical talents---not speculative. Such men are rare; and when found, are always engaged in some practical business; profitable to themselves, and useful to their neighbourhood. Nothing but profitable salaries will ever induce men of this cast to leave their homes, and undertake the business of the public.

In stead of a salary of the kind, (if I mistake not, and I write from memory) 500 dollars per year was allowed to the keeper; for which he must remove, with his family, to Frankfort; & be engaged in the most unpleasant business; and necessarily expend considerable sums in a town residence.

Such an appointment was made, as was to be expected from such a salary. The honesty, the integrity, and the goodness of heart, of the person first appointed keeper, I have never heard questioned by any one; but he wanted the mechanical talents to direct the labours of the convicts; he wanted the practical talent of knowing how much ought to be done, and the commanding authority to coerce it.

You all know the consequence: the institution uniformly brought the state in debt; I know not how much, but I believe several thousand dollars.

You must recollect the clamour then raised against the institution. Narrow minded politicians told you the institution was wrong in principle, and never could be mended, that you must go back to your old policy of hanging criminals, or it would ruin you.

But others prevailed in procuring a farther experiment. They thought---your stiller did not understand his business; and facts have shown it.

The former keeper resigned. The legislature of 1805 made an addition to the salary of the office. A man with talents suited to the office, was prevailed on to accept it on trial for a year. That year's experiment exceeded expectation: it yielded a profit to the state. Your representatives in 1806, found that your stiller understood his business, and they added to the profits of his office, in order to secure his continuance in it.

He then settled himself down contented in your employment, for he found, his own interest and that of the state united. He carried on the business in such a manner that it annually yielded a profit to the state. The report of the joint committee of both houses of your legislature, who examined this institution during their last session, shews that during the three years Captain Samuel Taylor had then been at the head of the institution, it had yielded a profit of upwards of 7,000 dollars.

Such was the contrast in the proceeds of the same institution under the direction of different men---One brought the state in

debt thousands of dollars---The other yield ed a profit of thousands; and what produced this change? a few hundred dollars a year, addition to the profits of the office.

The former salary would not induce a suitable man to accept---The latter salary had the desired effect.

That it was the liberal policy which had guided your representatives for the two or three preceding years that held this man in office, let the sequel prove.

Your representatives at the last session found, that whilst the commanding genius of capt. Taylor was making thousands for the state, he was by his salary and profits of office (given him by a previous legislature to induce him to quit a profitable private business at home) making some money for himself.

The short sighted policy of which I have been speaking, was immediately brought into action. With many of your representatives it would seem to be a maxim that no man should thrive in your employment. Violent efforts were made to curtail materially the profits of his office. I am not certainly informed of the extent or progress of the attempt; but I believe a bill or an amendment to a bill to that effect, passed one house and was lost in the other. Certain it was that in some shape or other, that officer found in your representatives such a prevalent spirit of reducing the profits of his office---Of violating the inducement held out to him when he accepted it---In short, of recurring to the narrow policy which formerly prevailed over the institution---that with the indignation of a proud, honest, independent mind, the immediately informed them he would quit their em ployment.

More true to his word than he believed your representatives to be to the faith of the state, he has performed his promise; he has resigned his office.

The following extract from his letter of resignation, taken from the Argus of the 5th of July, bespeak the feelings with which he quit the office.

"Enclosed I send you my commission as keeper of the penitentiary, with a sincere hope that my successor in office may deserve and receive better of his country than I have while occupying the same. May future legislatures respect contracts between man and man, and between the common wealth and individuals, according to the letter and spirit of the constitution; or may our government be so reorganized as to merit the respect of the good, and to command it of the wicked."

It is surely time for the people of Kentucky to look to their affairs, when the conduct of their representatives has drawn forth such sentiments from a man of the full talents for the office he was in; when he was in the act of leaving it.

His successor may do well; I am informed he is a young man of promising parts. I believe a better appointment could not have been made under the circumstances which induced capt. Taylor to resign. But never give up a certainty for an uncertainty, is a maxim as old as it is just.

This is the short history of the money saving policy applied to one branch of your government. It has caused your profitable stiller to quit your employment in disgust; & with the haughty pride (if you chuse to call it by that name) of conscious worth, retire into private life.

I shall take occasion in some future numbers, to trace its effects in some other departments.

CATO.

NEW YORK, June 26.

On Saturday noon, John Wood, a native of Scotland, & a rigger by profession, tell from the main yard of the ship India Packet into the hold, a height of 60 or 70 feet, and pitched with his bare head upon the stone ballast; yet, to the astonishment of every person who saw him, he was taken up alive, carried to the Hospital, and there is good reason to hope that he will recover---a memorable instance of preservation from death.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

By a general order issued at Cape Francois on the 8th ult. it appears, that Christophe, by a coup de main took the FORT of the Island (as he is called) John Dugotier, situated on the plantation Sabourin at Bouillante. The rebels made their escape by swift running. Dugotier's papers, two cannons, four women and children, &c. are the fruits of this expedition.

Extract of a letter from Mr. L. H. Von Hollen, dated

HAMBURG, April 15.

"Ships from America may with safety enter this port if provided with certificates of origin; copies of which it is requisite should be sent to Paris immediately after the departure of the vessel. No captain must suffer himself to be boarded by a British cruiser, as that might subject them to difficulty on their arrival here. But I think there is great likelihood of this being done away also very shortly."

The French government has granted permission to all American vessels here, to depart in ballast; those loaded previous to the embargo may proceed with their cargoes.

The Danish government also permits neutrals to enter from, and depart for neutral ports, from ports in this neighborhood. The French custom-house officers are still here."

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

From the Havana Packet, June 16.

Committee of Vigilance of Havana.

On the proposal of the Deputies, the Count of Salvador and D. Joseph Maria de Xenes, the committee resolved at this session on the 9th inst. that public notice should be given,

"That the 20th of the present month is fixed as the peremptory and final period for the embarkation of the French who are to leave this island; it being understood, that such, as shall not have done so, shall next day be placed on board his majesty's ship Olivia in this bay. And the inhabitants of this city are notified, that those who know of the said French being concealed, shall give information to the commissary of the ward in which the house is situated; and also the house keepers and inhabitants will take notice, that if they do not give information, as is expected from them, they will suffer the penalty due to their offence."

FROM HALIFAX.

We were yesterday favoured with a Halifax paper of the 16th inst. mentioning the arrival there of the Packet May from Falmouth for New-York. Her London papers are to the 6th May, the latest by one day.

The following are the only new articles which we find extracted:

"LONDON, May 6.—Letters received from Holland mention a report of the king of Saxony having been arrested by order of Bonaparte, on suspicion of having carried on a secret correspondence with the emperor of Austria; but this is not confirmed."

"On the 28th ult. lord Collingwood sailed from Minorca for the Bay of Toulon, with 15 sail of the line. We have not learned, on this occasion, any thing, by way of Gibraltar, respecting the South of Spain.

"Yesterday the Admiralty had advice from Gijon, where the utmost activity prevailed to augment the army in that quarter, and to improve its discipline; to which the marquis de la Romana had particularly directed his attention. A letter was also received from Santander by a mercantile house. The garrisons which we have before stated to have been much reduced, had not been reinforced, and some expectation was indulged that the French would abandon untenable, under their present circumstances, the entire province of Biscay."

### EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"HALIFAX, June 15.—The London paper of 6, by the Packer, says: Dutch papers are just received, containing a telegraphic communication, that the Austrians and French had met—and the former had experienced a defeat, attended with the loss of 25,000 men—I fear there is some truth in it."

Extract of a letter from St. Domingo City.

"We still remain besieged by the Spaniards, and blockaded by the British, though not very strictly by the latter. At this moment there is scarcely an ounce of bread, beef, pork, butter, &c. to be had, excepting on some days a piece of horse meat, and others, a little fish, and a few vegetables. Government has a small quantity of provisions in store, but it is exclusively appropriated for the army.—Since Ferrand's affair, the French have been victorious in every engagement with the Spaniards; have taken several of their works and cannon, and extended their lines to a considerable distance in the country. We are in good spirits at present, because the embargo was raised the 4th of March, and looking out for American vessels daily. A small parcel of provisions which arrived since the siege, has sold at enormous prices, viz. butter, lard and cheese, at 2 dollars per pound; beef 75 cents, pork 150 cents, potatoes and corn 25 cents per pound. Flour would sell for 50 dollars."—*Pos. Cen.*

—

VERY DOUBTFUL,

INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

Per brig. Expectation, of Turner, in 11 days from Laguira, we are informed to a passenger on board for the following intelligence.

Two days previous to our departure from Laguira, accounts were received of the arrival of a schooner in Porto Cabello, which left Cadiz on the 10th of May; at that date all Catalonia was evacuated by the French, and the Patriots were in possession of Barcelona and Fort Monroy.—The French troops that were only 20 leagues distant from Seville, retreated to Madrid.—The ministerial Gazette likewise, contained the pleasing intelligence of a severe engagement having taken place between the French and Austrians, in which the latter were completely victorious, the former having lost 30,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.—It is now in circulation that Joseph Bonaparte had left Madrid for Paris.—*Jackson's Political Register.*

Captain George Herter having become disgusted with the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson, has resigned his commission in the army. By this resignation the army is deprived of one of its most valuable officers—a loss that will be difficult to replace.

We are sorry to say that other officers besides Captain Herter, are disgusted with the conduct of their chief, and have or are about to throw up their commissions. It was known to many long since, that the San Jose Hero, never could command an army of any force. His low, dirty jealousy—his vile partiality—his want of moral character—his profligacy of the public treasury—his late connection with the Spaniards, and still more recent participation in the famous Burr conspiracy, it was believed would distract any army, where many officers associated together. The independent spirit of the gentlemen of the army generally, will not permit them to truckle to a little nameless brigadier—and their high sense of honor forms the belief for a moment, that they would join in any scheme of conspiracy, fraud or procuring a foreign pension.

It would seem that this American Titus Oates, or as he has been aptly styled, the Jonathan Wild of the Burr conspiracy, is as rapidly sinking into contempt, as did the great prototypes in England; and it will be a matter of great surprise to us, if his latter end does not resemble theirs.

Conгрés is now in session—If they wish to preserve the army, let them provide a new commander in chief, or institute an enquiry into the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson, and if he appears pure, then in the name of Heaven let him stand acquitted to the world. *On-Gaz.*

—

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my pasture in Woodford county, Ky. on Wednesday night the 28th, of June last, a Bay Horse, six years old, fifteen hands high, with a bald face, and his right eye what is called a glass eye, both hind feet and one fore foot white about half way to the hoof, has a tear across his near shoulder, about the joint of

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JULY 18.

In this day's Gazette will be found CATO, No. 1. The first number has never been received, or has been mislaid; and we should have waited for its receipt, had we not concluded, that the 2d number, except the introduction, was in itself complete. The subject we consider important, and would gladly get through it before the election.

Married, on Monday evening, the 10th instant, Mr. Abner Le Grand, merchant, to miss Jane Morton, daughter of Mr. William Morton, all of this town—and on Tuesday evening, Doctor Arthur Campbell of Smithland, to miss Catharine West, daughter of Mr. Edward West, of this town.

As Mr. Charles Mason, of this county, was walking in his field on Friday evening, he was taken with a vertigo and pain in the head, and fell. He however was ultimately able to reach his house, but died about 11 o'clock.

Departed this life last evening, after a short illness, of the Cholic, Capt. George Mansel, of this vicinity.

The following gentlemen are candidates to represent the county of Fayette in the next Legislature.

Henry Clay,  
William T. Parry,  
Alfred W. Grayson,  
John C. Richardson,  
Jacob Troutman,  
Joseph R. Hob,  
William Allen.

### COMMUNICATED.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of a portion of the citizens of Fayette county, composed of between 3 and 400 persons, at the house of Mr. Littleton Etsis, convened for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence—Major Alfred Wm. Grayson was requested to take the chair, and Mr. Ludwell Cary appointed vice-president. An elegant dinner was provided for the occasion. It is but justice to the Fair of Kentucky, to say, that upwards of 100 attended, to commemorate this ever memorable era. After dinner the following toasts were drank, accompanied by the repeated applause of the company.

The embargo—thanks to the wisdom of Jefferson, this measure has unfolded to us, the riches of our country, and demonstrated to an astonished world, that by our industry we shall not stand in need of European commodities.

2. The press, the palladium of our civil and religious liberties—may it be guarded with Lynx-eyed vigilance by every friend to his country.

3. Timothy Pickering and the Essex junto—God send them a safe deliverance from their iniquities.

4. The confederated republics of America—may no jarring interests or improper jealousies destroy that union so essentially necessary to the happiness of our country.

5. Burr and Wilkinson—they are worthy of each other: a speedy transportation of both to Batany Bay.

6. The persecuted patriots of Ireland—they have been branded as rebels, in regarding the rights of mankind; may God forgive their persecutors.

7. The manufacturers and mechanicks of Lexington, the capital of our county—may their industry and honest labours be amply rewarded.

8. Humphreys, Livingston, and Cushing—  
their example deserves to be imitated.

9. The American Fair—may they bestow their smiles only on those who deserve them.

### VOLUNTEERS.

After Major Grayson and Mr. Cary had retired.

By Capt. Edmondson—The President and Vice-President of the day.

By Mr. Montgomery—Timothy Pickering and his telec few—a just reward for their late services in the national legislature: a coat of homespun tar and feathers.

By U. J. Devore—John Randolph and all well taught spaniels; more fit for his majesty's kennel than representatives of a free people.

By B. Smith—May the sword of liberty be sheathed in the breast of slavery, and the hinges of friendship never rust on the doors of republicanism.

Commentator.

RUSSELVILLE, June 26.

On Saturday last, as a Mr. Andrew Thompson and others were returning home from a muster in this county, they called at the house of Mr. Daniel Millspaugh for a gun which Thompson had left there in the morning. On entering the house they found a strange man there alone, apparently in a deranged state. Supposing that he had frightened the family away, they concluded to take him to Esquire Neely's, a short distance off; he appearing rather refractory. Thompson to frighten him, presented and snapped an empty gun at him, threatening to shoot him if he did not comply; the man then started and went out of the yard, a few steps from the house, refusing to go farther. Thompson then presented his own gun at him and snapped it, supposing it not loaded. The gun fired, and the contents passed through the man's body; in a few hours he expired without giving any account of his name or residence; he was about 50 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, very plain dressed. Thompson was bound over to the next July circuit for trial.

### CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE.

In a former paper we gave an account of the British expedition from Bengal and Panning, under Admiral Digby, to MOC AO, a Portuguese settlement in the vicinity of Canton, and which is held under the Chinese government. By the arrival of a friend from that remote section of the globe, we have been favored with a part of the correspondence which took place on that occasion, and which we insert for the amusement of

our readers. It may also afford some information relative to the ideas entertained of the Brazils by that singular and very numerous people. The Americans are by the Chinese sometimes called Second Chop, (24 Seal) Englishmen Europeans and Americans are generally classed together and called *Fan quis*, or "White Devils." The viceroy of Canton is commonly distinguished by the name of John Tuck, which is by some supposed to correspond with his title—he is considered as a very great man, and is as inaccessible as the Grand Seignor, in so much that Admiral Drury could not be permitted to appear in his presence.]

### (TRANSLATION.)

A memorial of the Viceroy of Canton, to the commanders and merchants at Whampoa.

I, the Incontoe direct this Chop to let you know that you belong to an island in the middle of the sea. Your substance depends on your manufactures.\* From the goodness of our emperor you are permitted to come to Canton to trade. This is a favor of the highest importance, and most extensive kind.

But our Admiral has disobeyed the laws by introducing soldiers into Mocao without permission and your chief has joined with him in creating disturbances. I have informed the emperor, and he has issued his decree in return—I have directed the Manchurians to make you informed of the same, and to impress on you, with the utmost force the meaning of it. If the troops still persist in remaining here, I shall be obliged to send a great many soldiers to destroy them all—and this they will owe to the admiral and the chief; but as to you, I hold you all blameless.—You must all remain peaceful, and continue to pay respect to the laws.

When the troops shall be removed, then I shall direct a memorial to the emperor, begging him to have the kindness to restore the trade to you as formerly—but you have the audacity to give ear to the admiral, and the English chief, and unite with them in creating disturbances, then I shall send numerous forces, in order to entirely destroy—and which they will do if you are as hard as rocks of jasper—and when it must be so, I shall be able to flay you no indulgence. In obedience to the laws is the first thing necessary—this is the chief object and meaning of this address.

\* Meaning in the Chinese language, Watch makers.

In the reign of king Hing, 20th or 28th December.

Reply of the Incontoe of Canton to the Petition of the Agents and Commanders of the country ships.

### (TRANSLATION.)

I, the Mandarin, Vice Incontoe of the 2 provinces Quangtong and Quangsi, deputed from the Tribunal of War, &c.

In reply to your letter, I have to inform you, that you private merchants, who come here to carry on your business, and in regard to the disorders which the English have come here to make, you are not included; but as you came here under the English flag, I cannot help interrupting your business jointly with theirs.

In regard to the goods you have landed, the Celestial Deity protects strangers of distant countries.

We can never retain or keep back your merchandise; therefore if you have no disposition to trade with this country, I shall order the merchants to restore entirely every thing that belongs to you; but if you wish to continue your commerce as heretofore, and if you have any goods to land, you must wait till all the soldiers are embarked, and then you shall take in and deliver cargoes; therefore you must remain peaceful, and be quiet, waiting the conclusion of this business, without it being necessary to repeat your request.

In the reign of King Hing, 21st or 9th December.

### THE LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The arrival of the Fair American in this port from Dunkirk, whence she sailed the 8th of May last, furnishes us with bulletins of the army of France and the confederation under the command of Napoleon!

However important the details, much of their impression is lost in the anticipated fate of the Austrian forces and empire.—Events which we have frequently noticed as necessary results from her unequal contest with the gigantic power of France. The details will be found in our succeeding columns.

Mr. Purviance, who went out messenger to France in the Union, and not in the Mentor as stated by Poulson, came passenger in the Fair American, and is the bearer of dispatches from General Armstrong. Mr. Paschkoff a *Charge d'affaires* from the Court of St. Petersburg to the United States, came passenger with Mr. Purviance. The arrival of this gentleman together with the nomination of Mr. John Quincy Adams as Minister to Russia, with closed doors, are circumstances of considerable importance, and open a wide field for political speculation.

There is one great point in which Russia and America have more at stake than any other power—it is the *Freedom of the Seas*. This great principle was a favorite object with Catharine and unquestionably lay at the bottom of the celebrated armed neutrality of 1782, and although the peace of 1783, put an end to the hope of affecting that important object at that time, yet it should be remembered that her acknowledgment of the Independence of these United States was one of the fruits of that glorious struggle.

Dem. Press.

Translated for the Freeman's Journal.

### FIRST BULLETIN.

Head quarters Ratisbon, April 24.

The Austrian army passed the Inn the 20th April. On that quarter hostilities have begun and Austria has declared an implacable war against France, her allies, and the confederation of the Rhine.

The following is the position of the French forces and their allies:

The corps of the Duke of Rivoli at Ulm: The corps of gen. Oudinot at Augsbourg: The head-quarters are at Strasburg.

The three Bavarian divisions under the command of the Duke of Dantzig, are divided in the following manner:

The first, commanded by the Prince Royal, at Munich. The second, commanded by gen. Deroy at Landshut. The third, commanded by gen. De Wrede, at Straubing.

The Wurtemberg division at Heydenheim. The Saxon troops, encamped under the walls of Dreissen.

The corps of the duchy of Warsaw, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, at Warsaw.

On the 10th, the Austrian troops invested Passau, where a battalion of Bavarians thus themselves up. They invested at the same time Kossen, where likewise a Bavarian battalion thus themselves up. This movement took place without firing a gun.

The court of Bavaria quitted Munich to go to Delfingen. The Bavarian division which was at Landshut went to Altorf, by the left bank of the Isar.

The division commanded by gen. De Wrede went to Neustadt.

The duke of Rivali departed from Ulm and went to Augsbourg.

From the 10th to the 16th, the army of the enemy advanced from the Inn towards the Isar. Parties of cavalry met, and had several skirmishes, in which the Bavarians had the advantage. On the 16th at Pfaffenhausen, the 2d and 3d regiments of Bavarian light-horse overthrew the hussars of Spitzbuz, and the dragoons of Rosenburg. At the same time, the enemy presented themselves in considerable force to fall upon Landshut. The bridge was broken, and the Bavarian division commanded by gen. Deroy, opposed a strong resistance to this movement. But being menaced by column, which had passed to Moersburg, and to Freyung, this division retired in good order towards that of gen. Wrede. And the Bavarian army concentrated itself near Neustadt.

*The emperor's departure from Paris April 13.*

The emperor was informed by means of the Telegraphe on the 12th of the Austrian army having passed the Inn, & immediately left Paris the same moment. He arrived on the 16th at Louisburg, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon of the same day at Dillingen, where he saw the king of Bavaria, passed half an hour with this prince, promised to bring him back to his capitol in fifteen days, to revenge the affront done his house, and to make him greater than any of his ancestors had ever been. On the 17th, at 2 in the morning, his majesty arrived at Donauwerth, where the head quarters were established, and gave immediately the necessary orders.

The 18th, the head quarters were removed to Ingolstadt.

### BATTLE OF PFAFFENHOFFEN.

April 19.

On the 19th, gen. Oudinot departed from Augsburg, arrived at the break of day at Pfaffenhausen, met from 3 to 4000 Austrians, attacked and dispersed them, and made 300 prisoners.

The Duke of Rivali with his corps d'armee arrived the next day at Pfaffenhausen.

The same day the Duke of Auerstadt left Ratisbon to fall upon Neustadt, and to approach nearer to Ingolstadt. It then appeared evident, that the project of the emperor was to maneuver the enemy, who had descended from Landshut, to attack them the moment they thought themselves secure, and to march towards Ratisbon.

### BATTLE OF TANN.

April 19.

On the 19th, at day break, the Duke of Auerstadt marched in two columns: the divisions of Morand and Guillin composing his right. The division of St. Hilaire arrived at the village Peising, and met the enemy, superior in number, but inferior in valour.

From that moment, the campaign was opened by a combat glorious to our arms. Gen. St. Hilaire, supported by general Friant, overthrew all that was before him, forced the positions of the enemy, killed a great number, and made from 6 to 700 prisoners.

The 2d distinguished itself on this day, and the 57th maintained its ancient reputation.

Sixteen years since, this regiment was called in Italy *The Terrible*, and it has well justified its name in this affair, as by itself it successfully attacked and overthrew six Austrian regiments.

On the left, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, gen. Morand met likewise an Austrian division, which he attacked in the van, while the Duke of Dantzig, with a Bavarian corps, which came from Abensberg, attacked them in the rear. This division was soon routed from all its positions, and left some hundreds dead, and prisoners. The old regiment of dragoons of Levenher was destroyed by the Bavarian light-horse, and its colonel killed.

At the close of day, the corps of the Duke of Dantzig formed a junction with the Duke of Auerstadt.

In all these affairs, the generals St. Hilaire and Friant particularly distinguished themselves.

These unhappy Austrian troops who had been brought from Vienna, with the noise of fongs and fifes, were made to believe, that there was no longer any French army in Germany, and that they had only to do with Bavarians and Wurtemburgers. They shewed all their resentment against their chiefs for the errors into which they had led them, and their terror was very great at the sight of those ancient bands whom they had been accustomed to consider as their masters.

In all these battles our loss has been inconsiderable, in comparison to that of the enemy, who lost many officers and generals, who were compelled to put themselves in the van to encourage their troops. The prince of Lichtenstein, the general Lusignan, & several other officers were wounded.

The loss of the Austrians in colonels, and officers of inferior grade, is very considerable.

### BATTLE OF ABENSBERG.

April 20.

The emperor resolved to fight and destroy the corps of the Arch Duke Lewis, and that of gen. Hiller, together 60,000 strong. The 20th his majesty went to Abensberg. He gave orders to the Duke of Auerstadt to hold in check the corps of Hohenzollern, of Rosenburg, and of Leichtenstein, whilst with the two divisions of Morand and Guillin, the Bavarians and Wurtemburgers, he would attack the front of the army of the Arch Duke Lewis and of general Hiller: and that by means of the Duke of Rivali he would cut off the enemy's communications, by causing

him to go to Freyung, and from there by the rear guard of the Austrian army.

The divisions of Morand and Guillin formed the left and moved under the orders of the Duke of Montebello. The emperor fought at the head of the Bavarians and Wurtemburgers.

He caused to unite in a circle, the officers of the two armies, and spoke to them for a long time.

The Prince Royal of Bavaria translated in German that which he spoke in French.

The emperor made known to them the confidence which he placed in them; he told the Bavarian officers that the Austrians had

always been their enemies, and that it was their independence which he aimed at.

That for two centuries past, the Bavarian colours had been displayed against the house of Austria.

But that now he would render them so powerful, that he would make them henceforward irresistible.

He spoke to the Wurtemburgers of the

victories they had gained over the house of

Austria, whilst they served in the Prussian

armies; and of the late advantages they had

obtained in the campaign of Silesia. He told

the Bavarian officers that the Austrians had

always been their enemies, and that it was

their independence which he aimed at.

That for two centuries past, the Bavarian colours had been displayed against the house of Austria.

But that now he would render them so powerful, that he would make them henceforward irresistible.

## POETRY.

## VARIETY.

A SONG.

ASK you who is singing there,  
Who so blythe can thus appear?  
I'm the friend of mirth and glee,  
And my name's VARIETY.

Never have I a clouded face,  
Swift I change from place to place,  
Ever wandering ever free,  
Nothing's like VARIETY.

Like a bird that skims the air,  
Here and there and every where,  
Sip my pleasures like a bee,  
Such am I, VARIETY.

Clouded scenes and lonely groves,  
All, by turns, I can approve;  
Follow, follow, follow me,  
Balm of life VARIETY.

Love's sweet passion charms the breast,  
Roving love but breaks may rest,  
One good heart's enough for me  
Though my name's VARIETY.

## Grand Lodge.

THE members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Grand Annual Communication, in Lexington, on Wednesday 30th August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the M. W. G. M. Danl. Bradford, Gr. Sec'y.

Lexington, July 4, 1809.

## Notice.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE is now kept in Main Street, next door but one to Samuel Ayres, and directly opposite Gen. Robert Todd's.

Joseph Cockett, Supervisor.

Lexington, July 1, 1809.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
Woodford Circuit, set. June Term, 1809.  
William Shepherd comp't.

John O'Bannon & Elias Lang.  
ham, defendants.

The defendant Elias Langham not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—Therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; or on failure, the same will be taken for confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks successive.

(A copy.) Teste,  
John M'Kinner, Jr. Clk.

## FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen acres cleared, with a good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell it low for cash in hand; or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will shew the land.—And for further particulars, apply to

Thomas Hughes.

Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809.

## For Sale.

SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, for cash or on a short credit, with approved notes in town. Enquire at the office.

Valuable Property For Sale.

LEWIS SANDERS offers for sale the following  
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The Brick Buildings (with the lots attached to the same back to Short-street) at present occupied by himself and the Lexington Branch Bank, to be sold together or separately.

The House and Lot at present occupied by Mr. Jas. W. Lee, and part of the lot on which is Mr. Owings's store, being twenty-eight feet front on Main-street, back eighty feet to an alley ten feet wide from Mill-street.

A building Lot adjoining the above, being the balance of the lot on which is Owings's store and the house occupied by Mr. Kelly, making twenty-eight feet on Main-street and eighty feet back to an alley from Mill-street.

The corner lot occupied by E. W. Craig, twenty-three feet on Main street, and eighty feet on Mill-street.

A lot of twenty-one feet on Mill-street, corner of the alley, back 70 feet to an alley.

A lot adjoining the above, twenty-one feet on Mill-street, back seventy feet to an alley.

And one other lot adjoining the last, same size.

To be sold at reasonable prices for one fourth of the purchase money in hand—balance in one, two, and three years, well secured to bear interest.—Kentucky Bank Stock will be taken in part.

Lexington, 20th June, 1809.

(A copy.) Teste,  
F. Bradford, Jr. Clk. P. T.

37 A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
LEE AND SON'S  
PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES,  
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY  
SCOTT, TROTTER & CO.  
LEXINGTON.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.  
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,  
Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore.

Persons willing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for Lee's anti bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper, the signature of Richard Lee & Son—this is necessary, as there are pills of the same name.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent morbid secretions—To restore and amend the appetite—produce a fresh perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coldness—sicknes at the stomach, and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preferred for use by every seaman.

Lee's Elixir,  
A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthma, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption. To parents who may have Children afflicted with the Whooping-Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progrès, and in a short time, entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White-Swelling, Chilblains and Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.

Lee's Cord and Restorative proves by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of Nervous Disorders, Consumption, Loss of Spirits, Inward Weakness, &c.

Twenty thousand cures have been performed by Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch which is warranted an infallible remedy by one application, without mercury of any other pernicious ingredients, being entirely a vegetable preparation.

Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fever.

Persian Lotion, celebrated for the cure of Ringworms, Tetter, and all Eruptions of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water, an effectual remedy for all diseases of the Eye.

Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster. Damask Lip Salve. Restorative Powder, for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific, a certain and never failing cure for Venereal complaints. The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy; its operation is so gentle that it is given to Venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety.

With the Medicine is given a Bill of Directions, and on the outside wrapper, the signature of "F. Lee and Son," if particular attention is not paid to the signature, it is probable that disappointment will be the consequence.

At a Meeting of the Board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, on July 3, 1809.

WHEREAS there are many obstructions in the streets of Lexington, not provided against by the by-laws of said town: Therefore, Be it ordained,

That any person or persons shoeing or removing of horses' shoes, or making, mending, repairing, or ironing waggon, carriages or carts, in any of the streets established by law, or obstructing them by any materials or occupation whatever, not permitted by the by-laws, shall forfeit and pay two dollars, for every offence; one half for the repairing of the streets of the town, and the other half for the collector of the town tax, whose duty it shall be to prosecute offenders.

EDWARD WEST, Chm.

(A copy.) Teste,  
F. Bradford, Jr. Clk. P. T.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, adjoining the town of Cynthiana, Harrison county, the 18th May last, a bay horse, fifteen hands and upwards high, three years old last spring, branded 18 on the forehead, as well as I remember, one hind foot white, dock rather short, slim made. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, by

Henry D. Liberty.

Harrison county, Ky. July 4th, 1809.

Henry Watkins, j. p.

Woodford County, set. June 6th, 1809.

Appraised a horse taken up by Charles Buck, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, five years old, the near and foot white, no brands perceptible, with a bell and leather collar; appraised to \$40.

John R. Shaw, Well-Digger.

Jesse Calloway lives at the forks of the Leestown and Frankfort roads.

June 13, 1809.

Kentucky Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past favours, respectfully informs the gentlemen of Kentucky and the public in general that he has returned to his old stand on the bank of the Monongahela, sign of the Fountain, lately occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where he hopes by keeping the best of liquors, an attentive and obliging Ollier and every other necessary accommodation to receive a share of the public patronage.

T. D. Ferree.

Pittsburgh May 12th, 1809.

John R. Shaw, Well-Digger.

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Pittsburgh May 12th, 1809.

Nathaniel Lipsecomb.

May 25th 1809.

G. At.

John R. Shaw, Well-Digger.

Jesse Calloway lives at the forks of the Leestown and Frankfort roads.

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